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ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL

W.R.

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

of the

Medical Officer of Health



FOR THE YEAR 1956

ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Members of the Public Health Committee:-

Chairman:

Councillor T. Swancott

Councillors:

Mrs. F. Blewitt	F. Cooper
Mrs. M. F. Jenkins	G. E. Griffin
W. H. Abrahams	J. V. B. Hinchliff
C. T. Broughton	F. J. C. Howlett
J. C. Cawdron	T. M. Hughes
R. R. Clark	J. Mallender
V. Clements	F. H. Pawson
B. Cook	G. H. Turner

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor J. Freeman

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Clerk of the Council:

Mr. E. F. L. Danbury

- - - - -

Public Health Department Staff:-

Medical Officer of Health Dr. J. M. Watt

Deputy Medical Officer of Health ... Dr. A. P. Gorrie

Assistant County Medical Officers:-

Dr. M. J. Hallinan

Dr. J. Lodwick

Chief Public Health Inspector Mr. L. H. Cook

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector ... Mr. D. Greenwood

Additional Public Health Inspectors:-

Mr. J. Eastwood

Mr. J. Turner

ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT - 1956

Comments

The general trend in public health is towards better standards. Food is more plentiful, housing more adequate, the people are better clothed and cleaner, their illnesses receive more effective attention and the prevention of disease is more and more successful each year.

I should like to see better domestic facilities provided in the older houses in the district which lack hot-water, baths, electricity and convenient sanitary arrangements.

I wish food handling was more hygienic and that less food was liable to receive contamination from display in shops.

It would be pleasant to obtain better systems of combustion from industrial and domestic fuels with a reduction in the output of smoke and irritating sulphur fumes which cause respiratory infections and endanger the lives of the very young and very old.

These wishes could be realised with our present knowledge and finances.

Looking into the future, one of the advances which I would appreciate would be a single immunising injection to prevent whooping cough, diphtheria, poliomyelitis, tetanus and smallpox. The present system of giving a child eight separate treatments is time-consuming and disturbing for the infant.

Care of Infants

Progress in the care of infants lags slightly behind that made by the rest of the country. Part of the explanation for this is the high birth-rate which is accompanied by increased obstetrical complications. Another minor reason is the very exact care given locally to the registration of births of extremely small babies of one or two pounds weight who have no possible hope of survival. But it is difficult to excuse the unnecessarily high number of cases of pneumonia and gastro-enteritis which occur, as these are avoidable conditions and are the result of babies meeting with infection from other members of their own families or from other persons in buses, shops and other public places. It must be realised that a comparatively mild infection in an older person may give rise to quite a serious illness when it is handed on to a child a few weeks old.

Maternal Care

One of the more difficult problems in maternal care is the treatment of expectant mothers who have toxæmia. This condition is readily recognised in ante-natal clinics and in the surgeries of family doctors and its treatment is well known. The mothers should be admitted to quiet, well-conducted wards in hospitals where they are apart from other abnormal obstetrical cases. In practice this ideal arrangement rarely obtains. The mother of a large family, who develops toxæmia, is rarely willing to leave her children, particularly when she finds that she has to stay away from home for several weeks. As second best she is recommended for a Home Help so that she can have regular rest at home, but when she finds that there is a weekly charge to be met, she frequently decides to struggle through her pregnancy as best she can, relying on the casual help of neighbours. The hospital treatment of toxæmic cases is quite an expensive business, but the patients who require it have an exceptional claim upon

the community and it is our duty to make the treatment facilities as easily available for them as possible.

Hospital Confinements

This area has a high birth-rate and the number of beds available for hospital confinements is fewer than the national average. The principal item of difficulty is the recruitment of nursing staff upon which it would be inadvisable to comment in this report.

Care of the Elderly

There are now more than twice the number of elderly people which existed at the beginning of the century and their care is an increasing problem. A kindly helpful system of supervision is required for elderly people, who are unable to fend for themselves, to ensure that they obtain regular meals, attention to their cleanliness, personal clothing and bed-clothing, the provision of spectacles, dentures, hearing aids, nursing equipment, and fire-guards. Many elderly people are lacking in energy and interest in their own welfare and some of them have not the mental alertness to manage their day-to-day affairs. The accommodation available for the elderly sick and infirm is not sufficient for the needs of the district.

Accidents in the Home

Elderly people are prone to accidents in the home under conditions which are reasonably safe for a fit person. Falls are a serious source of accident to the elderly and in particular to elderly women. The loss of smell in elderly persons increases the risk of gas poisoning. The provision of hand-rails, the construction of bungalows with the minimum of steps, safe staircases, electric lighting, the avoidance of dangerous rugs and polished floors are only a few of the obvious precautions required.

Accidents to young children are a more serious matter and they can only be avoided by better parental supervision. Dangerous medicines and cleaning materials should be kept out of the reach of young children and mothers should be helped by the labelling of children's garments 'flammable' and 'non-flammable'.

Children Neglected or Illtreated in their Own Homes

The Co-ordinating Committee for the care of neglected children holds meetings at regular intervals during the year and provides an opportunity for the officers of the various social services to meet one another and exchange views on problem families.

Speech Training

The Speech Therapy Class held at Dalton each week is helping children with stammers, lisps and other faults of articulation to overcome these troublesome defects.

Home Help Service

There are more neglected elderly people than there are neglected children nowadays and the Home Help Service does a great deal in these cases to clean up the dirt, introduce a system of regular meals, make provision for the elderly person's safety, see to the provision of new clothing and bed-clothing, and arrange for nursing care.

As much encouragement as possible is given to the introduction of Home Helps to the homes when confinements take place at home.

Health Visiting

Health Visitors are struggling valiantly to reduce the loss of infant lives and to help mothers with homely advice in the upbringing of their children. It is an unpleasant duty to point out to a mother deficiencies in her child's cleanliness or to tell her that she must get rid of head vermin and it says a great deal for the Health Visitors that they are able to carry out this important work with so little bad feeling between themselves and the parents.

Home Nursing

The Home Nursing Scheme spends a great deal of time giving injections to patients who are treated at home. This is a very efficient method of administering drugs and is, in fact, the only method possible with certain of the more important drugs, but it is a heavy drain upon the nurses' time and tends to reduce the attention which can be given to general nursing.

Midwives

With six-hundred home confinements each year the midwives are kept fully occupied. They assist the Maternity Hospitals and Maternity Homes by caring for patients discharged within fourteen days of their confinement.

Safer Milk Supplies

It is a particular pleasure to report that the milk supplies in the area are pasteurised and that the spread of bovine tuberculosis, streptococcal sore throats and abortus infection by contaminated milk has been removed by the simple process of heating the milk before sale. It is unfortunate that the families of farmers and farm labourers should have no protection and that their children should develop tuberculous glands in the neck from drinking raw milk produced on their own farms.

Atmospheric Pollution

Most of the atmospheric pollution in the district comes from domestic chimneys, colliery chimneys and coke ovens and there is added to it drifting smoke from the dense industrial district along the River Don. It is to be hoped that the Clean Air Act will bring about an improvement in the air we breathe.

Mental Defectives

Part of the burden of caring for mentally defective children and adolescents is being taken from the parents by the group training classes and it is to be hoped that an extension of this service may keep these persons occupied during school hours. These classes only cater for defectives with higher grades of intelligence and there is a need for beds in institutions which would accommodate lower grade cases.

Tuberculosis

The steady decline in the number of tuberculosis cases may mean the end of this disease as a public health problem in the not too distant future. B.C.G. vaccination is increasing the resistance of the thirteen-year-old children in the schools. It is being given with the same purpose to the contacts of tuberculosis cases. It is being given to all the babies born in one of the maternity hospitals so that they may have a whole lifetime of protection.

The Mass-Radiography Unit visits the area every two years and an effort is being made through the Darby and Joan clubs to get elderly people to

attend public sessions as they are tending to become more and more important as ambulant carriers of tuberculosis.

Cancer of the Lung

Statistics show that this form of cancer is on the increase and there is a suspicion that excessive cigarette smoking and atmospheric pollution are factors responsible for the onset of the disease. Remedies which suggest themselves are the reduction of industrial and domestic smoke and the prohibition of smoking in restaurants, cinemas and public transport.

Venereal Diseases

With the great reduction in the incidence of venereal disease it is no longer necessary to have a special clinic for cases of this disease and they are now dealt with in the out-patient departments of the general hospitals.

Food Poisoning

During the summer months outbreaks of food poisoning are regularly reported. The most promising measures for the control of food poisoning are scrupulous cleanliness of all cooking utensils and the hands of food handlers, the use of cooking temperatures sufficient to kill bacteria, the rejection of unsound meat and the restriction of made-up dishes.

Dysentery

During the winter months dysentery is endemic in the district. This disease is spread from one person to another by contact and many cases could be prevented by the simple routine of washing the hands before meals and after using the toilet. It is an unhappy fact that the custom of shaking hands is an encouragement to the spread of dysentery.

Whooping Cough

The most dangerous age for contracting whooping cough is in the first year of life and the most valuable precaution is the vaccination of all babies against whooping cough very soon after birth.

Poliomyelitis

The public has eagerly taken up the new vaccine against polio and our only problem for the moment is in obtaining a sufficient supply of the vaccine to satisfy public demand.

Smallpox

The proportion of children in the district who are vaccinated against smallpox is very small and it is obvious that an outbreak would necessitate the emergency vaccination of a very large number of contacts.

Diphtheria

In the case of this disease, again, one must sympathise with mothers who are aware that the district has a long record of freedom from diphtheria and who, in consequence, neglect to have their children immunised. Unfortunately, if diphtheria is to be kept under control, a reasonable proportion of immunised children must be maintained.

Scarlet Fever

Each year scarlet fever shows a waning strength and children now require to be kept in bed for a few days instead of the month which was previously necessary.

Measles

Measles, like scarlet fever, is becoming less harmful and the average case without complications can be kept ten days away from school. Expectant mothers in contact with measles, polio or rubella can be given gamma globulin to prevent them contracting these diseases.

Influenza

Influenza is not causing severe epidemics and even outbreaks of Virus A infection are relatively mild. It would be rash to assume that this happy state of affairs will necessarily continue.

Meningococcal Infection

This disease is no longer associated with overcrowding and insanitary houses. It occurs sporadically in mild cases, but is liable to cause occasional deaths.

Ultra-Violet Light Treatment

The Sunlight Clinic at Swallownest is rarely required for cases of vitamin deficiency and is likely to be discontinued.

Mobile Clinic

The Mobile Clinic visits Brinsworth, Treeton, Ravenfield, Wentworth and Harley on alternate weeks, and is greatly appreciated by mothers of children under school age. It is a great convenience to a mother, with a young family, to be able to have her child weighed and to obtain clinic supplies in her own village instead of having to push a pram two miles to a fixed clinic.

Dental Clinics

The Dental Clinics at Aughton and Thrybergh have occasional staffing troubles, but are steadily improving the dental condition of school children with regular dental inspections and treatment. This service is supplementary to the work of private dentists and is very necessary in this district.

Paediatric Clinic

An interesting innovation is the clinic for children with delayed development, held at Maltby each quarter.

Sanitation

Detailed information on sanitation is given by the Chief Public Health Inspector in his report.

J. M. WATT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Council Offices,
Grove Road,
Rotherham.

ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1956

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	28,739
Population (estimated mid-1956)	...					54,100
Number of inhabited houses	...	...				16,433
Rateable value at 1.4.56	...	...	...			£417,614
Product of penny rate	...	...	...			£1,494.19s.10d.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	563	572	1,135
Illegitimate	9	19	28
Total	572	591	1,163

Crude birth-rate per 1,000 population: 21.5
Adjusted birth-rate per 1,000 population: 19.6
Comparability factor: .91

Still-births

Total still-births: 23
Rate per 1,000 live and still-births: 19.4
Rate per 1,000 population: .42

Deaths

Total deaths: 421
Crude rate per 1,000 population: 7.8
Adjusted rate per 1,000 population: 11.8
Comparability factor: 1.52

Infant Deaths (Under one year of age)

Total infant deaths: 37
Rate per 1,000
live births: 31.8

Maternal Deaths

There were no maternal deaths in the Rotherham Rural District in 1956.

Neo-natal Mortality (Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age)

Total deaths: 27
Rate per 1,000 live births: 23.2

Population

The population still showed a further increase on previous years. The estimated total for mid-1956 was 54,100, an increase of 1,080 on 1955 and 6,062 on the 1951 census.

The estimated parish distribution is shown in the following table. The parish distribution at the 1951 census and the estimated mid-1955 population are given for comparison.

PARISH	Census 1951	Estimated Mid-1955	Estimated Mid-1956
Aston-cum-Aughton	6,710	7,552	7,580
Bramley	3,726	4,050	4,190
Brampton Bierlow	3,498	3,816	3,939
Brinsworth	3,089	3,407	3,483
Catcliffe	2,048	2,260	2,303
Dalton	7,473	7,865	7,977
Hooton Levitt	92	102	103
Hooton Roberts	181	201	203
Orgreave	457	510	515
Ravenfield	771	845	864
Thrybergh	4,469	4,893	5,026
Thurcroft	5,885	6,771	6,962
Treeton	2,040	2,336	2,377
Ulley	200	221	222
Wentworth	1,434	1,640	1,649
Whiston	2,780	3,098	3,128
Wickersley	3,185	3,453	3,579
TOTALS	48,038	53,020	54,100

Births

There were 1,163 live births registered in the Rotherham Rural District during 1956. This was an increase of 132 on the 1955 total and gave a crude rate of 21.5 per thousand and a comparable rate of 19.6 per thousand population.

23 still-births were also recorded during the same period. This gave a still-birth rate of 19.4 per thousand births and .42 per thousand population.

Deaths

Of the 421 deaths recorded, 160 took place outside the area. 261 deaths actually occurred in the Rotherham Rural District.

The principal causes of death during 1956 were:-

Heart and circulatory diseases	...	...	133
Cancer	...	...	70
Vascular lesions of the nervous system			63
Violence	...	...	27

Infant Mortality

During the year 37 babies under one year of age died. This was two more than in 1955. The infant death rate was 31.8 per thousand live births.

Parish Distribution of Births, Deaths and Infant Deaths

<u>PARISH</u>	<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Infant Deaths</u>
	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>		
Aston-cum-Aughton	168	4	84	4
Bramley	155	2	31	5
Brampton Bierlow	67	-	24	1
Brinsworth	78	-	34	1
Catcliffe	35	-	15	3
Dalton	188	4	54	2
Hooton Levitt	1	-	1	-
Hooton Roberts	5	-	2	-
Orgreave	1	-	3	-
Ravenfield	25	-	4	1
Thrybergh	101	3	32	6
Thurcroft	184	2	40	4
Treeton	46	-	17	5
Ulley	5	-	4	-
Wentworth	23	-	22	1
Whiston	57	1	22	4
Wickersley	24	2	32	-
TOTALS	1,163	18	421	37

Trend of Infant Deaths over the past 10 years

<u>Year</u>	<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Infant Deaths</u>	<u>Infant Death Rates</u>
1947	1,146	50	43
1948	971	48	49
1949	976	50	57
1950	989	41	43
1951	921	32	35
1952	894	29	33
1953	947	39	38
1954	973	31	32
1955	1,031	35	34
1956	1,163	37	32

Infectious Diseases

During the year 423 notifications of infectious disease were received from General Practitioners.

Parish Distribution of Infectious Diseases

<u>PARISH</u>	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Scarlet Fever	Food Poisoning	Pneumonia	Meningococcal Infection	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Paratyphoid Fever	Polio.Paralytic	Polio.Non-Paralytic
Aston-cum-Aughton	2	3	98	8	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	-
Bramley	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Brampton Bierlow	1	24	-	3	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Brinsworth	7	6	3	4	-	5	2	-	2	-	-	-
Catcliffe	-	4	29	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dalton	5	6	5	6	4	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
Hooton Levitt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooton Roberts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orgreave	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ravenfield	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thrybergh	12	3	-	13	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Thurcroft	-	7	4	5	-	3	-	2	2	-	1	-
Treeton	3	21	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulley	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wentworth	-	3	-	-	39	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whiston	-	1	1	12	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Wickersley	2	-	-	6	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	35	78	148	64	48	24	8	6	6	3	2	1

Age Distribution of Infectious Diseases

Notifiable Disease	Age in Years								Total
	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & Over	Age Unknown	
Measles	3	14	18	-	-	-	-	-	35
Whooping Cough	3	34	41	-	-	-	-	-	78
Dysentery	7	51	46	5	12	-	-	27	148
Scarlet Fever	-	18	45	1	-	-	-	-	64
Food Poisoning	-	-	3	38	5	-	2	-	48
Pneumonia	3	4	-	1	4	8	4	-	24
Meningococcal Infection	4	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	6
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	-	6
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
Polio-) Paralytic	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
myelitis) Non-Para.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

Outbreak of Dysentery

There was an outbreak of Sonne dysentery in the Aston, Aughton, Swallownest and Catcliffe districts which began in the middle of September and finished three months later. The first cases occurred in Aston Infants' School and the infection was spread quickly by older children in the same families to the Aston Lodge Junior School and Swallownest Senior School. Infection did not break out in the Catcliffe district until a month later. There were a few scattered cases in the surrounding districts of Treeton, Ulley, Thurcroft and Dinnington. The peak period of the outbreak was in the middle of October when 62 cases were ascertained in one week.

There was a total of 357 cases of dysentery of which 80 occurred in adults, 94 in pre-school children and 183 in school children. Diagnosis was established by laboratory report or by the fact that other proved cases had occurred in the same household. Close contact was kept with the family doctors who were given all laboratory reports immediately and who sent in 136 notifications.

The symptoms of the infection were diarrhoea for three or four days, intestinal colic and, in a proportion of cases, vomiting. There were no deaths from the infection.

Spread in the great majority of cases appeared to be by touch and there was no evidence of any kind that cases were due to food infection.

The weekly incidence of cases was as follows:-

<u>Week Ending</u>	<u>Cases</u>
15.9.56	3
22.9.56	13
29.9.56	31
6.10.56	57
13.10.56	62
20.10.56	52
27.10.56	26
3.11.56	29
10.11.56	19
17.11.56	27
24.11.56	19
1.12.56	9
8.12.56	6
15.12.56	4
TOTAL	357

Methods of Control

All school children with dysentery were excluded for a fortnight. Paper towels were supplied by the Education Department to six schools and were used before the midday meal after a routine washing of hands.

The school caretakers were interviewed and were very successfully persuaded to start a special effort to keep the cloak-rooms, school furniture, water closets and urinals clean. All school kitchen staffs in the area had laboratory tests and three were found to be dysentery carriers. These three women were suspended from work until their infectious condition was cleared. In the school most severely affected, the teaching staff co-operated willingly in having laboratory tests also. Two school teachers were found to have infection and were excluded from school.

Three food handlers were found to be cases or carriers and were excluded from work. In one case compensation for loss of earnings was paid to the person affected by Rotherham Rural District Council.

Two children in "Danes Hill" Children's Home were admitted to Lodge Moor Isolation Hospital with dysentery infection and one of the members of the household staff was also found to have the infection. All the remaining children and the household staff at "Danes Hill" had laboratory tests which proved to be negative.

Two Health Visitors made approximately a thousand visits to the homes to detect cases and carriers and to advise parents upon the procedure necessary to clear up family infections.

Meningococcal Infection

Eight cases of meningococcal infection occurred in the Rotherham Rural District in 1956. The months during which the cases arose were as follows:-

April	2
May	2
June	1
July	1
August	1
October	1

Meningococcal Infection (continued)

The ages of the patients were:-

1 month, 11 years, 7 weeks, 31 years, 28 years, 4 months, 15 months and 10 months.

The cases were admitted to the following hospitals:-

Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham	-	4
Royal Infirmary, Sheffield	-	2
Lodge Moor Isolation Hospital, Sheffield	-	2

The majority of the cases were of a mild type and were only in hospital for two or three weeks and made complete recoveries.

There was one death - a woman aged 31 years who died in May.

There was no association between these cases and bad housing or overcrowding. Six of the houses were modern in type and the average number per family was four.

Tuberculosis

Analysis of Cases	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cases on register at 1.1.56	125	95	35	35
Primary notifications received during the year	14	7	2	3
Cases added during the year, i.e. transfers in, return to register, etc.	5	7	-	1
Cases removed during the year	18	15	5	8
Cases on register at 31.12.56	126	94	32	31

Tuberculosis Contacts

Persons known to have been in contact with cases of tuberculosis were examined at the Chest Clinic, Chatham Street, Rotherham, or, if more convenient, at Mexborough or Sheffield.

Tuberculosis - Domiciliary Visiting

2,406 visits were made in the Divisional area by members of the health visiting staff specially detailed for this work. Cases reported by the Health Visitor, as being in need of re-housing, were referred to a special meeting attended by the Chest Physician, Public Health Inspector, Housing Manager, Health Visitor and myself and were granted improved accommodation by your Committee as a direct result of these recommendations. The Health Visitor also recommended cases for extra milk, as shown in the following table. In addition marquetry sets, etc., were obtained from the Tuberculosis Care Committee for patients in need of occupational therapy.

<u>Extra Nourishment for Tuberculosis Cases</u>		(Divisional totals)
Number of cases receiving extra nourishment at the beginning of 1956	-	57
Number of cases granted extra nourishment during 1956	-	39
Number of grants discontinued	-	16
Number of cases receiving extra nourishment on 31.12.56	-	80

Mass-Radiography

I give below particulars of a Mass-Radiography Survey held at the Miners' Welfare Hall, Thurcroft, during February, 1956:-

Total number of persons examined	...	...	...	...	...	1,380
Abnormalities discovered:-						
Active tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Inactive tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other chest conditions	...	...	...	...	...	30
Abnormalities of diaphragm and oesophagus	...	...	...	...	...	-
Abnormalities of heart and blood vessels	...	...	...	...	...	15

BIRTH, MORTALITY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES RATES FOR 1956

	Rotherham Rural District	West Riding Administrative County	England and Wales
Crude Birth Rate	21.5	16.4	15.7
Adjusted Birth Rate	19.6	16.5	15.7
Crude Death Rate	7.8	11.8	11.7
Adjusted Death Rate	11.8	12.9	11.7
Infective and Parasitic Dis. exc. tuberculosis but inc. syphilis and other V.D.	0.02	0.07	*
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.09	0.11	0.11
Tuberculosis, Other	0.02	0.02	0.01
Tuberculosis, All Forms	0.11	0.13	0.12
Cancer	1.33	1.89	2.08
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.16	1.86	*
Heart and Circulatory	2.64	4.47	*
Respiratory Diseases	0.79	1.29	*
Maternal Mortality	-	0.52	0.56
Infant Mortality	31.8	27.1	23.8
Neo-Natal Mortality	23.2	19.7	16.9
Stillbirth Rate	19.4	23.1	23.0
<u>Infectious Diseases</u> <u>Notifications (Corrected)</u>			
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	0.05	0.01	0.01
Meningococcal Infection	0.14	0.04	0.03
Scarlet Fever	1.2	0.92	0.74
Whooping Cough	1.4	2.64	2.07
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Erysipelas	0.11	0.11	0.10
Smallpox	-	-	-
Measles	0.64	2.03	3.59
Acute Poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)			
Paralytic	0.02	0.02	0.04
Non-paralytic	0.01	0.02	0.03
* Figures not available			

The Chief Public Health Inspector has supplied the following information.

Housing Statistics:-

Number of dwelling houses in the district	...	...	...	...	...	16,433
Number of back to back houses included in above	...	...	...	...	...	20

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year (Under Public Health or Housing Acts)

Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	223
Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	1,357
Number found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	223

Remedy of Defects During the Year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling houses in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action	253
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Action Under Statutory Powers During the Year

Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 16 Housing Act 1936:-

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	25
Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-						
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	10
(b) By Local Authority in default of owner	...	...	...	...	...	11

Proceedings Under Public Health Acts

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	19
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-						
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	11
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	8

Proceedings Under Sections 11 & 13 of the Housing Act 1936

(1) Number of representations etc. made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation	...	...	...	...	...	50
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	50
(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	-
(4) Any action under Sections 10 and 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953?	...	...	...	...	...	2

Proceedings Under Section 12 of the Housing Act 1936

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	3
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Overcrowding

13 new cases of overcrowding came to the notice of the department during the year. These were referred to the Housing Department by the Public Health Committee and four of the cases were relieved by the re-housing of sub-tenants in Council houses.

New Houses

Number of new houses provided during the year:-

By Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216

Slum Clearance

The housing survey carried out under the Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954 which was completed on 30th August, 1955 revealed that there were 329 unfit houses in this district.

As stated in the Annual Report for 1955, slum clearance work began in this area in 1950 and it continued while the housing survey was in progress.

The result being that 151 houses included in that programme are now vacant but not all have been demolished. Almost half of the slum clearance programme is therefore completed; there being now 178 houses out of the original 329 remaining in the programme.

The 1956 programme is, however, now behind schedule as there are 42 houses out of the 70 houses allocated to that programme still occupied.

Housing Act 1949 & Housing Repairs & Rents Act 1954

Grants were made for the carrying out of improvements to 66 houses in the area. Inspections for the purpose of grants to private houses and supervision of the work are carried out by the Engineer & Surveyor's Department of the Council.

Housing Repairs & Rents Act 1954

Since the above Act came into operation 10 applications in all have been received for Certificates of Disrepair. All were granted and they are still in operation.

NUISANCES

Nuisances in hand at end of 1955	...	...	...	...	...	276
Nuisances found in 1956	...	...	...	...	...	279
Total requiring abatement	...	...	...	...	...	555
Total abated during 1956	...	...	...	...	...	327
Number of nuisances outstanding at end of 1956	...	...	...	...	...	228
Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	260
Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	308
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	19
Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	19

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Number of privies	...	...	...	...	...	189
Number of pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	133
Number of water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	17,560
Total number of closets	...	...	...	...	...	17,882
Number of privies reconstructed as water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	8
Percentage of closets on water-carriage system	...	...	...	...	...	98.2%

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Sewer extensions were carried out at Hood Hill, Wentworth, and at Hooton Roberts. There are now 613 houses in the area not connected to sewers.

8 privy conversions were carried out during the year.

WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied by Sheffield Corporation, Rotherham Corporation, Wath Urban District Council and Doncaster Corporation and distributed by the Rural District Council. Of the 16,433 dwelling houses in the area, all but 7 were on public supply.

Water samples were submitted regularly for bacteriological examination and the reports indicate that the quality of the water is satisfactory. The water supplied by Wath Urban District Council, however, is permanently hard; the total hardness being 552.0 parts per million of which 171.0 parts per million is temporary hardness, the water is not, therefore, ideally suitable for domestic purposes.

The quantity of water available remained insufficient for the needs of the area and the high points of the area - particularly Thrybergh, Wickersley and Laughton - suffered acutely during peak consumption periods.

The Sheffield Corporation & Doncaster Corporation water supplies are soft supplies and samples are examined periodically each year to ascertain the solvency action of the water on lead pipes. All samples examined during the year were found to be satisfactory.

Samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis and the following is a summary of the results:-

Sample No. 1. Wath Urban District Council.

Sample No. 2. Doncaster Corporation.

Sample No. 3. Sheffield Corporation.

<u>Physical Character</u>	<u>No.1</u>	<u>Samples</u>	
		<u>No.2</u>	<u>No.3</u>
Suspended Matter	None	None	None
Appearance of a column 2 feet long.	Clear	Clear	Clear
Taste	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless
Odour	Normal	Normal	Normal
	None	None	None

<u>Chemical Examination</u>	<u>Parts per Million</u>		
Total solids dried at 180°C	1050.0	88.0	80.0
Chlorides in forms of chlorine	192.0	12.0	9.5
Equivalent of Sodium chloride	316.5	19.8	15.7
Nitrites	None	None	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	0.44	0.63	0.50
Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.)	None	None	None
Total hardness	552.0	42.0	39.0
Temporary hardness	171.0	8.0	18.0
Permanent hardness	381.0	34.0	21.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.41	1.14	1.07
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.064	0.096	0.006
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.040	0.040	0.056
Free Chlorine	None	0.20	None
Ph. Value	7.1	6.2	8.6

MILK SUPPLY

The sale of raw ungraded milk was prohibited in the Rural District by the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order 1953 which came into operation on 1st May, 1953.

There are 101 distributors of milk registered in the area compared with 95 in 1955; an increase of 6.

The following licences are in force:-

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised & Sterilised) Milk Regulations, 1949

	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
Pasteurised Milk	45	11
Sterilised Milk	67	6

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949

	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
Tuberculin Tested Milk	44	10

The following table gives a summary of milk sample results:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Tuberculin Tested (Past.)	46	Nil
Pasteurised	55	Nil
Sterilised	106	Nil
Tuberculin Tested	59	4

During 1956, 270 samples of milk were taken compared with 236 samples taken in 1955 and 174 inspections were made at the premises of distributors.

MEAT INSPECTION

There are 13 licensed slaughterhouses in the area and I hereunder submit statistical data relating to the meat inspection service for the year ended 31st December, 1956.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	689	57	19	1,110	1,119	-
Number inspected	689	57	19	876	1,119	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticercosis</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	3	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	18	5	-	6	4	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tubercu- losis and cysticercosis	2.6	8.8	-	1.3	0.4	-

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part (continued)

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	17	5	-	-	12	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	2.5	8.8	-	-	1.1	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

It is significant to note certain points associated with the statistical report on meat inspection.

First, there is a decrease of 50% in the number of cows slaughtered in the district and the quality of the cows now being slaughtered has improved considerably since private slaughtering was resumed.

The incidence of disease in bovine animals has also decreased from 14% in 1955 to 6% in 1956 and there has been a progressive decrease in the incidence of disease in bovine animals since the resumption of private slaughtering.

The year 1956 is also the first year in which no bovine carcass has been condemned.

Whilst the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries may claim that the improvement in the statistics relating to disease in animals slaughtered for human consumption is due to the work of that department, I feel that this is not entirely the case.

Animals are still to be found whose ante-mortem appearance is not consistent with good health and there is still to be found a considerable number of animals in the casualty class. The fact that these animals are not finding their way into private slaughterhouses is, in no small measure, due to the vigilance of the meat inspection service.

SHOPS ACT 1950 - SECTION 38

289 visits were made during the year; in one case unsatisfactory conditions were found.

ICE CREAM PREMISES

There are 95 premises in the area registered for the sale and storage of ice cream. In each case pre-packed ice cream is purchased from wholesalers and stored in refrigerators prior to retail.

103 visits were made to registered premises during the year and in all cases the premises were found to be satisfactory.

Ice Cream (continued)

84 samples of ice cream were taken during the year and the results were as follows:-

57 samples classified in Provisional Grade 1.						
23	"	"	"	"	"	2.
4	"	"	"	"	"	3.
Nil	"	"	"	"	"	4.

During August 1956 the reports on a batch of 20 samples indicated that 6 of the samples were classified in Provisional Grade 2, and 3 in Provisional Grade 3. These samples were from reliable manufacturers and it was decided to carry out an investigation.

The individual manufacturers and the local authorities were notified and, as a result, it was established that the fault was in the milk powder. Upon examination the powder was found to contain the thermophilic organism *Bacillus Cereus*.

One firm is known to have returned all its stock of milk powder to the distributors.

TENTS, VANS & SHEDS

In this district the law relating to the control of caravans in the Public Health Act 1936 is superseded by the Rotherham Rural District Act 1931.

This local Act makes it illegal for anyone to occupy a tent, van, shed or similar structure, without obtaining the prior approval of the Council, the effect of which is to make it possible to exercise a greater measure of control over this type of dwelling.

Each application for permission to occupy caravans in the area is considered by the Public Health Committee and, where circumstances warrant it, permission is granted for specified periods and extended permission is granted as circumstances require. On the 31st December, 1956, 12 caravans were sited in the area.

FACTORIES ACT 1937 & 1948

85 visits were made to factories during the year

In 8 cases defects were noted and informal notices served. As a result of this action the defects at 5 premises were remedied.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

The following is a classified list of food premises in the area:-

Fish Frying Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Grocers & General Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
Greengrocery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bakeries & Food Preparation Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Chemists' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Hotels and Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Canteen Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

Supervision of Food Premises (continued)

687 visits of inspection were made to food premises under the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955.

As a result of these visits, 210 informal notices were addressed to the occupiers of premises and 94 premises were brought up to the standard required by the Food Hygiene Regulations.

The following is a tabulated statement of the various deficiencies which were remedied in order to bring up to standard the 94 premises referred to in the proceeding paragraph.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955

<u>Classified Statement of Deficiencies Remedied at Food Premises During 1956</u>										
Type of Food Premises	Provision of Water Supply		Provision of Washing Facilities		Sanitary Accommodation		Repair &/or redecoration Premises	Provision of clothing lockers	Provision of First-Aid Kits	Insufficient protection of exposed foods
	Hot	Cold	Personal	Equipment Towels and Nailbrushes	Lighting	Notices				
Fish Frying Premises	1	1	-	1	-	2	5	-	-	-
Grocers and General Dealers	8	2	13	8	10	38	10	1	1	8
Bakeries & Food Preparation Premises	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butcher' Shops	1	1	2	2	1	6	2	-	1	-
Hotels and Licensed Premises	1	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Canteen Premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Chief Public Health Inspector is also Cleansing Superintendent and is responsible for the operation of the refuse collection and cesspool emptying services of the Council.

Two new Dennis refuse collection vehicles were added to the fleet during the year; one vehicle was necessary to replace a similar vehicle which was no longer serviceable for regular work. The chassis of this vehicle was retained and an improvised body fitted so that it can be used as a soil moving vehicle to operate with the Chaseside Mechanical Shovel on refuse disposal work. The second new vehicle was necessary because of the rapid development of the area making it necessary to form an additional collecting district; this district is at present operated as a spare district but it will gradually become a full-time district as further development takes place.

The public cleansing fleet now consists of:-

- 10 Dennis (10 cubic yard) refuse vehicles.
- 1 Dennis Diesel (16 cubic yards) refuse vehicle.
- 3 Dennis Cesspool emptying vehicles.
- 1 Chaseside Mechanical Shovel.
- 1 Bedford van for the use of the mechanics.

The refuse collection bonus scheme continues to work successfully, but one alteration was made during the year. It was decided to increase the bin bonus to 2½d. per bin from 1st January to 31st March.

This additional incentive was made in order to obtain a more regular collection during the winter months.

The interval of allocation during the year was 7 to 10 days with a 5 day working week.

I hereunder submit public cleansing costs for year ended 31st March, 1956:-

<u>Cost Statement</u>	<u>Collection</u>			<u>Disposal</u>			<u>Total</u>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Labour	7,222	11	2	3,281	13	3	10,504	4	5
Transport	9,593	17	-	1,298	11	6	10,892	8	6
Plant and Equipment, etc.	3,840	-	11	3,281	13	7	7,121	14	6
Other items	2,823	18	1	239	14	8	3,063	12	9
Total Gross Expenditure	23,480	7	2	8,101	13	-	31,582	-	2
Gross Income	597	15	3	731	13	11	1,329	9	2
Net Cost	£22,882	11	11	£7,369	19	1	£30,252	11	-

<u>Unit Costs</u>	<u>Collection</u>	<u>Disposal</u>	<u>Total</u>
Gross cost of Labour per ton	7/6d.	3/5d.	10/11d.
Gross cost of Transport per ton	9/11d.	1/4d.	11/3d.
Net cost per ton	23/8d.	7/7d.	31/3d.
Net cost per 1,000 population	£431	£139	£570
Net cost per 1,000 premises	£1,387	£447	£1,834

Operational Statistics

Total amount of refuse collected and disposed of 19,352 tons
Number of premises from which refuse was collected 16,500
Average haul by vehicles to disposal point 2½ miles

Emptying Cesspools - Annual Costs

I hereunder submit costs of cesspool emptying service for year ended 31st March, 1956.

Cost Statement

		£	s.	d.
Labour	... ..	1,040	19	3
Transport	... ..	3,062	12	-
Plant & Equipment	... ..	153	-	-
Other items	... ..	275	8	9
Gross cost	... ..	£4,532	-	-
Income	... ..	428	4	1
Net Cost		<u>£4,103</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>11</u>

Annual cost of emptying each cesspool - £14.12s.1d.
(Fortnightly emptying maintained)

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

UNDER THE DIVISIONAL HEALTH SCHEME

(Divisional report except where stated)

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

School Children

A simple illustration of the alteration in the nutrition of school children is given by the height and weight tables, which prove that most children considered to have good nutrition thirty years ago would be classified as of poor nutrition today. One other feature of nutrition is the increasing number of fat children found in the schools.

Medical Inspections

Examination rooms - The medical inspection rooms in the new schools are a particular pleasure to school doctors and nurses who no longer need to usurp the staff-rooms to the discomfort of the teaching staff.

Number of pupils who were medically examined during 1956:-

School entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,762
7 to 8 year old pupils	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,433
First year secondary pupils	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,446
Last year secondary pupils	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,584
Other periodic examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>1,593</u>
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>7,818</u>

Number of children examined at special and re-examination sessions 2,551

Classification of the Physical Condition of Pupils Examined

Age Groups Inspected	Number of Pupils Inspected	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		Number	% of Col. 2.	Number	% of Col. 2.
Entrants	1,762	1,732	98.2	30	1.07
7 to 8 year group	1,433	1,388	96.8	45	3.1
First year secondary	1,446	1,407	97.3	39	2.6
Last year secondary	1,584	1,551	97.2	33	2.08
Other periodic examinations	1,593	1,531	96.1	62	3.8
TOTAL	7,818	7,609	97.3	209	2.6

Cleanliness of School Children

Total number of children seen at cleansing surveys 12,043

Number found to be infested with vermin 526

Diseases of the Skin

Number of children treated during the year:-

Impetigo	43
Other skin diseases	31

Minor Ailments Clinics

Number of children treated during the year 3,142

SPECIALIST CLINICS

Ophthalmic Clinic

Dr. F. Fischer, the Senior Hospital Officer, appointed to this area examined 1,140 children for defective vision and prescribed glasses for 759 cases.

About 3 per cent of children first admitted to school require spectacles for squints and other eye defects and efforts are made to obtain attention for all of this important group.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

Of the 146 children examined for ear, nose and throat defects at the Rotherham Hospital, Doncaster Gate, 91 were referred for operative treatment. 12 clinic sessions were held during the year.

6 pupils have been provided with hearing aids - 2 in 1956 and 4 in previous years.

Criticism is made from time to time of the large number of children having operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoids. Criticism of this kind cannot be directed against this area because accommodation at local hospitals is limited and delays of more than a year on the operation list ensure that only the most necessary cases receive attention.

Orthopaedic Clinic

Mr. McMullen continued to hold the Orthopaedic Clinics at the Child Welfare Centre, Barber's Avenue, Rawmarsh. 6 sessions were held in 1956. 46 school children plus 10 pre-school children were seen and a total of 79 attendances were recorded.

12 appliances were recommended, 7 of which were obtained.

Paediatric Clinic

70 children were seen by Dr. C. C. Harvey at the Paediatric Clinic held at the Maltby Child Welfare Centre. In addition, Dr. Harvey also started a Developmental Clinic.

Child Guidance Clinic

3 children attended the Child Guidance Clinic at Rawmarsh during 1956.

Speech Therapy

Miss M. L. Carter was appointed as Speech Therapist during 1956 and classes were held at the Dalton, Maltby and Dinnington clinics.

50 children were referred to her with the following defects:-

Defects of articulation	...	...	...	33
Stammering	...	...	...	13
Defective speech	...	...	...	4

X-Ray of School Children

Number of Rotherham Rural children X-rayed during 1956 ... 96

No defects were found.

Immunisations and Vaccinations

	<u>Protective</u>	<u>Refresher</u>
Number of children immunised against diphtheria	706	84
Number of children immunised against whooping cough	610	-
Number of children vaccinated against smallpox	439	44

B.C.G. Vaccination

The scheme for the vaccination of 13 year old children continued throughout 1956 and the following table shows the number of children given protection:-

Acceptances

Number of 13 year old children eligible and offered tuberculin testing and vaccination during the year	...	...	1,124
Number of children found to have been vaccinated previously	...	...	3
Number of acceptances	...	...	940
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	84%

Pre-Vaccination Tuberculin Test

Number of children tested	...	...	895
Result of test:-			
Positive	...	...	265
Negative	...	...	618
Not ascertained	...	...	12
Percentage positive	...	...	30%

Vaccination

Number of children vaccinated	607
-------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

Tuberculin test twelve months after vaccination

Number vaccinated in 1955	...	...	638
Number tuberculin tested after twelve months	...	...	408
Result of test:-			

Positive	...	...	246
Negative	...	...	156
Not ascertained	...	...	6

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

249 Rotherham Rural children received vaccination against poliomyelitis during 1956.

Convalescent Scheme for School Children

13 children from the Rotherham Rural District were sent to the Rotherham and District Children's Convalescent Home at Filey during the year. These children came from the following districts:-

Thrybergh	...	...	...	...	4
Dalton	...	...	...	...	2
Aston	...	...	...	...	2
Treeton	...	...	...	...	2
Swallownest	...	...	...	...	1
Thurcroft	...	...	...	...	1
Brampton Bierlow	...	...	...	...	1

Ultra-Violet Light Treatment

52 sessions were held in 1956 at which 31 children made 329 attendances.

Medical Examination of Entrants to Training Colleges

48 candidates were examined prior to admission to Training Colleges.

Children & Young Persons Act, 1933 (Employment of Children)

49 children were examined during 1956 to ascertain fitness for employment (including entertainments).

MATERNITY SERVICES

<u>Domiciliary and Institutional Births</u>					
<u>DETAILS</u>	<u>B I R T H S</u>				<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>Domiciliary</u>		<u>Institutional</u>		
	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	
Primary notifications received	1,019	15	586	10	1,630
Inward transfers	22	-	535	22	579
Total notifications received	1,041	15	1,121	32	2,209
Outward transfers	14	1	328	3	346
Total adjusted notifica- tions	1,027	14	793	29	1,863

Analysis of Institutional Births

	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>
Born in (a) Hospitals	500	22
(b) Maternity Homes	258	7
(c) Nursing Homes	<u>35</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	<u>793</u>	<u>29</u>

Domiciliary Births

Number of deliveries attended by midwives in the area during 1956:-

Doctor not booked

Doctor present at time of delivery of child 22

Doctor not present at time of delivery of child ... 286

Doctor booked

Doctor present at time of delivery of child
(either the booked doctor or another) 216

Doctor not present at time of delivery of child ... 479

TOTAL 1,003

21 cases were delivered by midwives from adjoining districts and by private midwives.

Administration of Gas and Air Analgesia, etc.

Cases attended by domiciliary midwives:-

	Pethidine Alone	Gas and Air Alone	With Pethidine	Trilene Alone	With Pethidine
When doctor was present	76	13	62	2	2
When doctor was not present	310	46	203	-	-

Medical Aid

The General Practitioners were called to give medical aid at confinements, or in connection with confinements, as analysed below, in 147 instances:-

Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	41
Labour	...	...	...	...	61
Lying-in	...	...	...	...	25
The Child	...	...	...	...	20

Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers

70 expectant and nursing mothers received dental treatment under the County scheme during 1956. The numbers for the different districts were:-

Bramley	...	...	...	...	5
Catcliffe	...	...	...	...	2
Cortonwood	...	...	...	...	3
Dalton	...	...	...	...	19
Swallownest	...	...	...	...	16
Thurcroft	...	...	...	...	24
Whiston	...	...	...	...	<u>1</u>

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

<u>Attendances during 1956.</u>		
CLINIC	Number of women who attended during the year	Total number of attendances made
Bramley	55	191
Catcliffe (from April 1956)	17	43
Cortonwood	24	139
Dalton	269	898
Swallownest	58	240
Thurcroft	117	297
TOTALS	540	1,808

CHILD WELFARE

Three Sorrento cots were maintained at the Maltby Ambulance Depot for issue at the request of a doctor or midwife.

Health Visiting

The following visits were made by Health Visitors to children under five years of age in the Rotherham Rural District:-

Number of first visits paid to children under one year of age	- 1,230
Number of re-visits paid to children under one year of age	- 5,071
Total visits paid to children over one year of age	- <u>7,615</u>
Total visits	- <u>13,916</u>

INFANT WELFARE CLINICSAttendances during 1956

CLINIC	Number of children who attended during the year	Total attendances during the year
Bramley	420	2,321
Catcliffe	152	1,078
Cortonwood	181	2,284
Dalton	285	1,928
Swallownest	390	3,640
Thurcroft	409	3,110
Whiston	88	613
TOTALS	1,925	14,974

MOBILE CLINIC - Commenced August, 1956

DISTRICT	Number of children who attended during the year	Total attendances during the year
Treeton	31	77
Brinsworth	45	117
Ravenfield Common	22	74
Ravenfield Village	6	16
Wentworth and Harley	41	156
TOTALS	145	440

HOME NURSING

Analysis of cases and visits:-

	Number of cases attended by Home Nurses		Number of visits paid by Home Nurses	
	Injections Only	Others	Injections Only	Others
Medical	1,191	682	25,348	20,103
Surgical	-	552	-	9,775
Infectious Diseases	-	2	-	44
Tuberculosis ...	66	-	4,070	-
Maternal complications	-	17	-	164
TOTALS ...	1,257	1,253	29,418	30,086
Patients included in above who were 65 years or over at the time of the first visit	347	438	10,210	20,221
Children under 5 years of age included in the above	178	56	1,976	476
Patients included in the above who had more than 24 visits during the year	114	76	10,477	3,276

Analysis of Injections:-

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Visits</u>
Antibiotic	1,216	22,153
Sedative	47	1,013
Insulin	309	7,169
Anaemia	986	7,597
Streptomycin	231	4,342
Others	759	6,417

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The following figures were provided by the County Ambulance Officer:-

Vehicles available:-

<u>Maltby</u>	<u>Kiveton Park</u>
3 ambulances	1 ambulance
1 ambulance sitting bus	

Number of cases conveyed by ambulance:-

	<u>Maltby</u>	<u>Kiveton Park</u>
General Hospitals	12,480	3,004
Maternity Homes and Hospitals	646	29
Infant Welfare	2,002	738

Analysis of cases:-

Admissions	1,622	59
Discharges	1,014	156
Transfers	81	1
Out-Patients	11,785	3,552
Accidents	626	3
Total number of patients	<u>15,128</u>	<u>3,771</u>

HOME HELP SERVICE

Number of Domestic Helps employed at 31.12.56 65

Number of cases provided with help during 1956:-

	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Hours Employed</u>
Maternity (including expectant mothers)	135	13,745
Tuberculosis	9	1,198
Chronic sick: 65 years of age & over	225	45,953
Under 65 years of age	26	3,013
Others	<u>52</u>	<u>16,752</u>
	<u>447</u>	<u>80,661</u>

The supervision of Home Helps was carried out in the main by two Assistant Health Visitors who made 6,485 visits during the year.

CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER & HER CHILD

40 cases were dealt with during 1956, of which 5 were reported by Moral Welfare Organisations, 25 by Divisional staff and 10 by other services, e.g. Moorgate General Hospital.

14 were under 20 years of age, 20 in the 20-25 year group and 6 in the 26 - 40 year group.

25 mothers kept their babies
3 babies died
2 babies were in the care of grandparents
10 cases were not finally settled at the
end of the year

GROUP TRAINING CLASSES

Number of patients who attended the Group Training Classes held at Dalton and Catcliffe during 1956:-

	<u>Under 16 years</u>		<u>Over 16 years</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Dalton	4	3	-	1
Catcliffe	2	1	1	1

Total number of attendances made:-

Dalton	86	129	-	22
Catcliffe	75	27	28	16

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Report by the Chief Smoke Inspector upon work done in the Rotherham Rural District during 1956.

Owing to the dissolution of the Sheffield, Rotherham and District Smoke Abatement Committee in March, 1956, the work covered in this report is mainly for the period January - March and November - December when the Sheffield, and District Clean Air Committee had been formed. The atmospheric pollution gauge changing and inspection was maintained throughout the year and periodic inspections for smoke nuisances carried out.

Number of observations of 30 minutes' duration	310
Total minutes smoke observed	268
Average minutes emission per observation . . . . .	.87
Number of Intimation Notices served	8
Number of Abatement Notices served	6
Number of works visited	32
Number of complaints answered	nil
Number of prosecutions made	nil

Boiler Chimneys

The National Coal Board has continued with its policy of electrifying pits to replace the use of coal for steam winding. At Silverwood Colliery another shaft is being converted to electric winding and it is hoped to have this in operation in July 1957. This conversion will reduce the number of hand fired Lancashire boilers in use from 14 to 6 with the consequent considerable reduction in atmospheric pollution in the area. Plans are in hand for the complete electrification of the compressor plant and this should be completed before the end of 1957.

Smoke emissions generally are becoming of shorter duration.

Coke Ovens

Reconstruction work at Orgreave has continued during the year, 43 new ovens are under construction and these will be in operation towards the end of 1957. Although these ovens are of modern design and will be operated under the most up-to-date conditions, an increase in pollution is to be expected. The Company concerned is co-operative and notify this Department when foreseeable and necessary emissions of green gas to atmosphere are unavoidable during the construction work. These emissions are very infrequent.

SPOILBANKS

Cortonwood - The older disused spoilbank is on fire on the north, south and part of the western faces. Sprinklers and a pumping unit were employed in an effort to reduce the fires, but the effect of the water increased the emission of smoke and fume and the sprinkling was stopped. At present the surfaces are being left undisturbed.

The new spoilbank is being operated satisfactorily, a bulldozer being used for consolidating the spoil.

Silverwood - The old disused spoilbank shows signs of heating at the northern end but is not on fire.

The new spoil heap is being used satisfactorily. A layering method is being operated, consolidation being effected by bulldozers and heavy earth moving equipment.

Thurcroft - The heap is being operated satisfactorily, washing being segregated from other spoil and bulldozers and tippers ensure consolidation of the material. Parts of the heap top are warm, but there is no sign of smoke or fire.

Spoilbanks (continued)

Thurcroft - Top-soil from nearby land has been removed prior to extending the tipping area.

Treeton - No tipping is being carried out and the disused heap shows no sign of overheating. The material from this pit is deposited on Orgreave Colliery Tip.

Orgreave - An aerial ropeway is used and the tip is being operated satisfactorily, no signs of heating or fire being obvious. Consolidation and layering is effected by bulldozers, about 12,000 tons material handled weekly.

Brookhouse - The old spoil heaps appear to be burnt out, no smoke or fume being obvious. The new heap is being used satisfactorily, bulldozers being operated for layering and consolidation of the 8,000 tons spoil per week. There are no signs of fire, smoke or overheating.

Nunnery - The northern tipping face of this heap is on fire and water sprays are being used. The engineer has been advised to increase the length of his sprays in an effort to cover a larger area of the tipping face.

The tip is served by an aerial ropeway and buckets and a scraper is used for levelling the cones of spoil on the top of the tip, and a bulldozer is being used for other areas.

It is intended that within 12 months the aerial ropeway and buckets will be displaced by a conveyor and dumpers which it is hoped will reduce the tendency to fire.

Special observations are being maintained on this tip.

Pollution Recording

The solid matter deposited at the Bramley site showed a reduction over the previous year.

	<u>Bramley</u>	<u>Treeton</u>	<u>Attercliffe</u> <u>(Sheffield)</u>
1955	13.13	-	37.86
1956	12.37	-	41.37

A new sulphur recording site was established at Treeton in April to record the pollution from the Orgreave Chemical Works and Coke Oven plant, so the average shown is over a nine month period.

1955	2.1	-	4.6
1956	2.28	1.25	4.72

CLINICS HELD IN THE ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT:-

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

<u>Clinic</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>	<u>Doctor Attending</u>
BRAMLEY Miners' Welfare Hall	Wednesdays 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. W. Land Dibb
CATCLIFFE Mission Hall	Alternate Wednesdays 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. R. G. Selby
CORTONWOOD Methodist Chapel	Thursdays 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. M. S. Scott
DALTON Nursery Hut	Tuesdays 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. G. H. Sedgwick
SWALLOWNEST Church Hall	Thursdays 10 a.m. - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. P. C. Menneer (p.m. only)
THURCROFT Methodist Chapel	Mondays 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. H. M. Lyle
WHISTON Church Institute	Alternate Thursdays 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. M. T. Jago

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

<u>Clinic</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>	<u>Doctor Attending</u>
BRAMLEY Miners' Welfare Hall	Alternate Tuesdays 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. K. Firth
CATCLIFFE 3 Rotherham Road	First Thursday morning in month	Dr. J. Lodwick
CORTONWOOD Methodist Chapel	Alternate Wednesdays 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. K. Firth
DALTON Nursery Hut	Wednesdays 2 - 4 p.m. and Alternate Thursdays 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. J. Lodwick
SWALLOWNEST Church Hall	Alternate Tuesdays 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. K. Firth
THURCROFT Methodist Chapel	First and Third Wednesdays in month 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. J. O'Hara

MOBILE CLINIC (Visits this area on alternate weeks)

<u>District</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>	<u>Parking Place</u>
Treeton	Tuesday - 9.30 a.m.	Opposite No.3 Treetown Crescent, Treeton.
Brinsworth	Tuesday - 2 p.m.	Vacant land at the junction of Duncan St. and Brinsworth Lane, on the west side of Duncan Street.
Ravenfield Common	Wednesday - 9.30 a.m.	Opposite 11 Braithwell Road, Ravenfield Common
Ravenfield Old Village	Wednesday - 11 a.m.	Main Street
Wentworth	Wednesday - 2 p.m.	Square in front of the George & Dragon.
Harley	Wednesday - 3 p.m.	Vacant land in the middle of Harley Camp.

SCHOOL CLINICS - Doctors' Sessions

<u>Clinic</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>	<u>Doctor Attending</u>
BRAMLEY Miners' Welfare Hall	Second Tuesday morning in month	Dr. M. Hallinan
CATCLIFFE 3 Rotherham Road	Third Thursday morning in month	Dr. J. Lodwick
CORTONWOOD Methodist Chapel.	Quarterly - Fourth Thursday morning	Dr. J. Lodwick
DALTON Nursery Hut	Second Thursday morning in month	Dr. J. Lodwick
SWALLOWNEST Church Hall	Second Wednesday morning in month	Dr. J. Lodwick
THURCROFT School Medical Room	First Tuesday morning in month	Dr. M. Hallinan

SPEECH THERAPY CLASS

<u>CLASS</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>	<u>Person in Charge</u>
DALTON Nursery Hut	Tuesday afternoons	Miss M. L. Carter

GROUP TRAINING CLASSES

<u>CLASS</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>	<u>Person in Charge</u>
CATCLIFFE 3 Rotherham Road	Monday - all day	Mrs. D. Sharp
DALTON Nursery Hut	Friday - all day	Mrs. D. Sharp

MIDWIVES - Rotherham Rural District (July, 1957)

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Telephone Number</u>
Mrs. N. Butterfield, 7 Green Lane, Wickersley	Wickersley 2177
Mrs. F. E. Daniels, 15 Parkstone Crescent, Hellaby (Relief Midwife)	Wickersley 2105
Miss C. Hemingway, 9 Hellaby Hall Road, Hellaby (Relief Midwife)	Wickersley 3364
Miss E. Hemingway, 5 Rowena Drive, Thurcroft	Wickersley 2171
Mrs. C. King, 76 Vale Road, Thrybergh	Thrybergh 295
Mrs. E. Perkins, 2 Dalton View, Whinney Hill	Thrybergh 292
Mrs. O. Saxby, 7 Estone Drive, Swallownest (Relief Midwife)	Aston Common 384
Mrs. I. Spencer, 5 Arundel Street, Treeton	Woodhouse 40606
Mrs. H. Tyers, 29 Wesley Avenue, Swallownest	Aston Common 383

HOME NURSE/MIDWIVES

Mrs. V. Beaumont, Clayfields Lane, Wentworth	Hoyland 3179
Miss B. Swift, c/o Mrs. Kay, 16 Brampton Street, Brampton Bierlow	Wombwell 2101

HOME NURSES - Rotherham Rural District

Mrs. E. Harrison, 85 Wood Lane, Treeton	Woodhouse 40194
Mrs. G. D. Lines, 18 Sycamore Avenue, Bramley	Wickersley 2316
Mrs. A. Roberts, 3 Rowena Drive, Thurcroft	Wickersley 3297
Mrs. M. Stokes, 20 Nursery Road, Swallownest	Aston Common 456
Mrs. C. Taylor, 39 Brecks Lane, Rotherham (Relief Home Nurse)	Wickersley 2103
Mrs. J. Tordoff, 62 Bent Lathes Avenue, Rotherham	Rotherham 5608
Mrs. J. Wilson, 25 Far Lane, Rotherham	Rotherham 3104
Mrs. L. E. Woolley, 51 Green Lane, Wickersley (Relief Home Nurse)	Wickersley 2247

Temporary, Whole-Time, Home Nurse

Miss M. Brennan, 29 Leedham Road, Rotherham	-
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HEALTH VISITORS - Rotherham Rural District

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Telephone Number</u>
Miss F. Keynes (Divisional Superintendent Health Visitor) 12 Hellaby Hall Road, Hellaby	Wickersley 3366
Miss L. W. Barlow, 15 Katherine Road, Thurgroft	Wickersley 3072
Miss J. Cheetham, 31 Storth Lane, Wales, near Sheffield	Kiveton 239
Mrs. B. A. Copley, 15A Deer Park Road, Thrybergh	Thrybergh 469
Miss G. Flinton, 38 Manor Road, Swinton, near Rotherham	Mexborough 3736
Miss A. Lawler, 6 Brocco Street, Sheffield, 3	Sheffield 24993
Miss M. K. Moloney, 13 Brocklehurst Avenue, Sheffield, 8	Sheffield 46532
Mrs. M. Shaw, 7 Loudon Road, Scholes, near Rotherham	Ecclesfield 3040
Miss E. Short, 62 Lodge Lane, Aston (Kiveton Park Health Visitor, who is also covering the Whiston area at the present time)	Aston Common 235
Mrs. H. B. Stockwell, 39 Brampton Road, Thurgroft	Wickersley 2101

Assistant Health Visitors

Mrs. M. K. Black, 2 Moorfield Grove, Ravenfield	Wickersley 2633
Miss I. Noble, 26 Brinsworth Avenue, Whitehill, Brinsworth	Rotherham 3446

Part-Time Health Visitors

Mrs. V. M. Hopkinson, 49 St. John's Road, Rotherham	-
Mrs. N. Priestley, 23 Woodall Lane, Harthill, near Sheffield	-

